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UP-TOWN OFFICE, 453 EAST BROAD MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 BULL STREET.

City Connoil Membership.

Many recent occurrences have drawn public attention to the desirability of arousing more largely the interest of taxpayers in the election of members of the

It is a remarkable fact that the men who community give themselves less concern than any other class in the matter of selecting candidates for the Council and for other municipal positions. This ought not to be. Here is the place for reform to begin; well begun here, it will extend to all branches and departments of our city

Others think that a most useful and influ- the managers of the street-car company ential element for good might be introthese delegates at large would be men of the value of property remote from business broad views, and would be more desirous ness centres. Rapid transit is what has serving the general community than | made the East End and the West End any particular ward or precinct. Certainly grow, and it is what has made our beautipeople are slow to move and are wedded o old customs, and we doubt not would be both to accept the change.

Then it has been said that our finances could be better managed by a finance too, our rejuctance to move stands in our

And yet we are approaching, a period in ey on the City Hall as if there were no end to our resources, and are rapidly coming face to face with the water quesa sufficient supply of water, and if not, whether we ought to spend \$400,000 to is about a six-mile schedule. build additional works and lay additional mains, or should do as so many other cities have done-adopt the water-

The water-meter system is not popular here as yet. This is clear. People do not appreciate the alternative presented, and be dallied with much longer. The outrage upon large water-payers who cannot get the water which the city contracts to give them is too gross to be borne pa-

The City Council dallied with the new they gone to work to build it as soon as the people voted \$600,000 therefor we might have had a building which would have been sufficient for all of our wants for about one third of the money that the present structure has cost us: but no, the City Council temporized until they were forced to act in obedience to a storm of popular indignation. Let us be wiser in

dealing with the water question. Let us consider it now whilst we may do so quietly and thoughtfully. Don't wait till driven by the indignation of the people. If we are to have meters say so; it not proceed to increase the tax levies and raise the funds necessary to pay interest

on \$400,000 more of city bonds. Perhaps in dealing with all of these be advanced by creating a finance board. Perhaps we might strengthen the Council in wisdom and popular favor by electing All of these are things worthy to be considered especially by the large tax-payers on whilst municipal affairs of the gravest consequence to them are being passed

Colonel Livingston's Scheme.

We gave the other day a statement of what Colonel Livingston, of Georgia, had said Congress ought to do at the extra session. What the Colonel was thinking about when he allowed the reporters to draw out from him such a scheme, we cannot imagine. The first thing he intends to do is to introduce a joint resolution declaring it to be the intention of Congress to maintain the use of both gold and silver as a currency on a parity with each other. This, said the Colonel, will be notice to the world that we favor bimetallism, and we can then go on and perfect legislation on financial subjects. This declaration of Colonel Livingstoy's seems to be simplicity itself in view of the fact that the SHERMAN silver-law contains the very declaration which the Colonel proposes to make, and which is part of the law of the land now. Moreover, the national platforms of both the Republican and the Democratic parties contained in 1892 declarations in favor of maintaining the parity of gold and silver. So it would seem that if there was any virtue in resolutions and declarations the entire financial world must long ago have bad convincing proof that bimetallism was favored by all men of all parties in this country. Colonel LIVINGSTON WILL repeal the law pledging the United States to maintain the parity of gold and silver and then substitute a mere legislative declaration for what is now a statute of the United States. We don't think such a scheme will command much support in either house of

What we most need, says Colonel Invmorrow, is "an enlarged currency." That
is to say, we suppose, inflation is the remedy for the depressed condition of the
country. We had a circulation in metal
and paper on the lat of July, 1822, of
\$1.603,073,338—enough, one would think,
to do all the business of the country when
we recollect that more than 23 per cent. irculation was in 1892 \$34.47. In on the country was rich and pro-plied, the per capita circulation

indeed, and the more paper circula-conceding that more paper circula-g needed, why not though United States action? Why not thous United States are on backs—to supply the the people? Or, if then

the same sort of securities which you are willing to issue State-bank notes upon? Is bad currency so desirable that the whole sinancial fabric of the land is to be wrocked and toppied down over our heads in order to secure a bad circulating me-dium?—nay, not a circulating medium, but bank notes which will not be allowed to have a place in the commercial cen-

know what they are clamoring for who de-mand, if anybody does demand, that a system of State banks be substituted for the gational-bank system. The Populists promise not only to supply that "more currency" which Colo-nel Lavinceron thinks is the one thing needed, but to issue none but good currency, and this currency to be a full legal tender, and, best of all, these same Populists promise to lend out this valuable currency at 2 per cent, per annum interest. Ah, as we have said heretofore, these currency promises are dangerous things. You cannot promise more than the Populists will promise. Nav. you dare not promise

with fire-that is, beware of fighting the inflationists with inflation. We must add that Colonel LIVINGSTON does not base his scheme upon opposition banking systems of the country. He is the General Government and to have a of negro servants, send North reserve-fund tax of 1 per cent.

Do We Want "Slow Coaches" Again? For some years past, except on crowded thoroughfares, our electric-cars have been run at a speed equal to about ten miles an hour, and the accidents to persons and have the greatest moneyed interest in this property have been few. Now that the conductors, motormen, and public are experienced in the operations of the trolley system it is reasonable to expect that the accidents will be even fewer in the fu-

ture than in the past. It is, therefore, fair to say that ten miles an hour is not a dangerous speed, except where tracks cross each other or where curves have to be rounded or where streets standard of our public service and it can are crowded with vehicles. And yet the be done with proper effort. Mr. Nounz City Council is halting and hesitating thinks that it could be best accomplished about changing the ordinance confining creasing the number of members of the speed to six miles per hour. In other each branch of the City Conneil and pay- words, the electric-cars must go at a mule's pace or violate the city law. If are business-men-and we think they duced into the Council by electing, in addi- are-they will refuse to take this tion to the present ward delegations, a few risk much longer, and will drop their members of the Board of Alderman and a speed to the ancient mule-rate. For this few Common Conneilmen from the city at | to be done would be to give Richmond a We might reasonably hope that set-back and would cause depreciation in

great narrowness of view is sometimes ful suburbs what they are.

manifested by ward delegations, but our The facts are that the schedule of the Church-Hill division requires seventy-five minutes' time between Twenty-ninth and P streets and Beech and Main streets and return, a distance of 118 squares, or say eight miles. Fifteen minutes are allowed board than by the City Council, and for stops and slowing down on the twentythoubiless this would prove true, but here, two curves which are on the line, leaving

one hour exactly for the eight miles.

The Main-street line takes seventy minntes to run a car from Lombardy and Main our city's history when great questions will streets to Fulton and return, and it is confront us. We are going along spending about the same distance and the time made is about the same as on the Church-Hill

tion—the question whether high points of five minutes to run a car from Cherry and this city shall continue to remain without Albemarie streets to Ninth and Main streets and return-say four miles, which Now the whole question is, Do we want to schedule our electric-cars as the mule-

cars are scheduled?

But for the financial depression that th country is now laboring under the Dis-parent believes we should have had electric-cars on Broad street by this time; but hence are not prepared to accept the | if the electric-cars are to be ruled down to | Treasury, and GROVEN CLEVELAND, Democomplished (so far as the public are concerned) by substituting the motor for the mulo? The Broad-street merchants and property-owners have shown themselves to be among the most nationt people on the globe by submitting to the mule-car City Hall question for many years. Had so long, and it looks to us that an adherence to the six-mile ordinance on the part of the City Council will mean for Broad-

street folks the mule now and forever. We understand that at some points in the city it will not do to run electric-cars at eight or ten miles an hour, because the way is crooked or is usually crowded with vehicles. Very well. Exceptions should be made in these cases. We don't want to give the company license to maim or kill our people, but we do say that if, in the judgment of the public, the present electric-line schedules are not too fast, then their continuance should be permitted by

The Street-Car Company asked that the rate of speed allowable should be changed from six to ten miles an hour, but the great questions the city's interests would (Council Committee (after reconsideration) would only agree to report in favor of eight miles (except at curves, etc.) and even this increase is opposed by some members of the City Council.

We can't imagine that it is the wish of any considerable number of our people that we should retrograde in the matter of

It is right and proper and we urge that stringent provisions should be made for slowing down at dangerous points, but that the motor should be regulated by the mule the Disparcu teels sure would be regarded as a humiliating retrogression in city travel.

The Question Not a Party Question. If the SHERMAN law shall be repealed at the coming session of Congress it will be repealed by united action on the part of the Democrats and the Republicans in the two houses of Congress. The Democrats, backed by all the influence of the administration, will not be able to repeal that law

The Fredericksburg Free Lance says: "THE RICHMOND DISPATOR IS doing a valual work in its advocacy of a sound and sate banking system. It has turned its face to the more

ing and boldly says : ng and boddly says;

"Let us say once more that the United States
fore-moent must take no steps backwards. It
has been discovered how note-holders can be
wholly protected. Now let us perfect the finanital laws of the country by providing for the enire protection of depositors."

"This is sound doctrine. The whole banking trol of the General Government in order that it may be sound, stable, and uniform. The people of this country have felt the benefit of a bank note as good in Maine as in Texas, and they will berdly agree to swap it for notes whose value can only be determined at the place where

"Whatever may be the rights of the States under the Constitution it is neither expedient nor desirable for tuem to issue manay. If we return to that system no two States will have the same laws on the subject, and the variance in the laws producing different systems will

in the laws producing different systems will cause such a variation in the value of the aumerous State-bank notes that would render them exceedingly undertrable currency.

"The southern people and the southern States are the greatest species and the southern States are the greatest species of this country, and the source thay follow the lead of the District and let go of dead issues and policies that are no longer expedient, the greater they will grow."

Secure the Depositor.

Robber Lam, president of the People's Rational Bank, Bellefontaine. O., says:

"Our currency, removing a few complications, strengthened by a practical issue of bank notes to the full par value of a government bond, cannot be improved upon, and no better system of bunking has ever been in cooration since the days of sloses. The note-holder has not lost a dollar, while the depositor has, and I say secure the depositor as well. I would suggest engrels a section in the present law to protect the depositor at all hazards, and that can be done without being objectionable or odlous."

"Protect the depositor at all hazards."

And all the people will say, "Amen."

How to Get Good Servants The people of the Eastern Shore of Virginia are sorely vexed by inability to secure good bouse-servants. So great is their suffering in this respect they have well-nigh determined to hold a public meeting at the county-seat of Accomac and give loud voice to their distress and organize to bring into the county white ervants for whole neighborhoods at a

to have a blace in the commercial centres?—"homing" currency—a currency
which nobody will willingly receive?
However, we suppose there is no danger
that Colonel Livingsrox's scheme will find
any favor in the Senats. Persons do not
the suppose there is no danger
that there are playering for who dewell as in industrial inversely towards the process. hear mighty groams of the same sort as theirs proceeding from Richmond housewell as in industrial journals, that neither New York nor New Orleans, neither Chicago nor San Francisco, is exempt from the scarcity of good servants. The supply of good masters and mistresses seems to be inexhaustible, but the supply of skilful, good-tempered, and trustworthy servants is largely deficient.

In the old country there may be such things as trained servants serving one family generation after generation, with mutual affection and satisfaction, but there is nothing of the sort here now. In the North, and in the South as well, 'change" is the rule. Most servants seem to have entered into a combination to try to see how many situations they can half what they promise. Beware, thereget and vacate in the course of a year. fore, of treading upon this dangerous ground. Beware of fighting the devil The northerners are so dissatisfied with their white servants-mostly recentlyarrived foreigners-that they are constantly sending South for negroes, of whom they have high hopes-until they to paternalism, nor upon a desire that the have tried them. And now and then States shall have sole control over the southerners, quite exhausted of patience by the lack of cleanliness, rewilling for the States to act as security for liableness, and integrity on the part white servants. In neither case is any great satisfaction achieved. The truth is that the halevon days of master and servant are passed so far as these United States are concerned. The servant of today not only believes that he is as good as his master or mistress, but takes pains to advertise his faith by showing himself recklessly unreliable and by contemptu-

ously ignoring his contracts. We pay servants low wages down here in the South, but we rarely stint them in table supplies or fuel, and tue consequence is that the average southern kitchen is a snack-house for unemployed negroes. This is an onerous tax which each house-holder bears-because he can-

not help it. It is our women who suffer most by reason of the unfaithfulness and rebellious-ness of servants. To them is largely left the hiring and dismissing of female servants, and because of this vexatious duty many wives who would otherwise be happy women live lives of misery and tor-

What is the remedy? Where shall we get good servants? Whither shall we turn

We can't certainly say. Perhaps we would better form a joint stock company and put in our experience as capital stock. Dividends would, of course, have to be declared in kind. Then (each rich in the experiences of all) we might conclude to meet the question-or rather dodge it-by esolving to do without servants.

We trust that Epison and all other inventive genuives will unite to minimize, if not to extinguish, the need of servants. In no other way can they so successfully contribute to human happiness. However, until that era of freedom comes we must stock ourselves with money and patience and do our best to recommend ourselves to the favor of those whom we em-

Paternalism and Small Notes. The Democratic Administration at Washington would seem not to be much slarmed at the spectre of paternalism. Despite the theories of the old fogies who preach the doctrines of 1798-'99 and insist upon t that the Federal Government ought to have nothing to do with supplying the currency of the country, the Treasury fficials at Washington do not hestitate to announce to the public that they are prepared to supply all small notes needed. And Carlisle, Democratic Secretary of the

eratic President of the United States. These gentlemen are practical, sensible They are not to be deterred from doing their duty by the clamors of mere theorists-cranks who lose sight of facts in their search for something to sustain their antiquated notions as to what sort f government that is which is "an indisoluable union of indestructible States. Scratch a Russian and you will find Tartar." Scratch a preacher of the doctrine that the Federal Government ought to turn over to the several States all measures that touch currency ques tions and confine itself to the business of governing, and you will find a man whose heories, if carried into practice, would range him amongst the enemies of the public schools, and of gas-works and water-works belonging to the cities.

The southern people in times past lost immense sums of money in their efforts to make their practice square with their theories as to the powers of the Federal Government. The people of Virginia used in anti-bellum days to elect to the National House of Representatives men who denied the power of the Federal Government to improve the James river! Think of that sort of stickling and anti-paternalism. About the year 1841 Congress passed a law providing for the distribution monest the several States of the proceed of the sales of public lands National Government. Whilst the northern States protected their share of this fund, Virginia resolutely refused to touch a dollar of it; and she never did get the money until PERRPONT applied for it as Governor of Virginia. In other words, the real State of Virginia has never yet handled her share of the money appropriated to her as her portion of the public-land fund, though fifty years have passed away since the appropriation was made. So, whilst before the war southern congressmen, Whigs and Democrats, voted to appropriate money to improve northern rivers and harbors, the Democrats of the outh refused to put their hands into the National Treasury to get money to improve their rivers and harbors. the Democrats of this day be guilty of such unspeakable folly.

Chairman Gordon's Retirement. In another column we publish a letter from the Hon. BASIL B. GORDON announcing his purpose to decline re-elecion to the position of chairman of the State Democratic Committee. He says that the long-continued and enforced negleet of his private affairs renders it imessible for him to continue in the service of the party in this capacity. He retires after two terms of service, during which he led his party in Virginia to great vicwould have been no name but his mentioned for the chairmanship had he not

poken as he has spoken. Mr. Gospon has made an excellent chair-man and has displayed those qualities of leadership which Mr. BARBOUR saw in him before Mr. Gonnon was so well known to the public as he is now. No man surpasses him in unselfish devotion to the Democratic party, and his judgment, whether of men or measures, is seldom at fault. We have a high respect for his character and capacity, and if the party must con-sent to his retirement now it will only be because it wishes him to rest preparatory to further service in its behalf.

It is a dangerous example which the advocates of the State-bank system set for the Populists when the former propose to the Populists when the former propose to debase the present currency and issue a new currency which will not circulate in the commercial centres, but will be so abundant that instead of being compelled to go to the cities or towns to borrow money the borrowers will only have to apply to the local banks and get what money they need. We say it is a dangerous example, because the Populists already offer to issue any

amount of greenbacks, good arrywhere, which the people may desire to have assued, and to lend these greenbacks to people residing away from the commerissued, and to lend these greenbacks to people residing away from the commercial centres at 2 per cent. per annum, no note to be redeemed, but to be in itself "a full legal tender" for all debts public and private. Read the Virginia Populists platform carefully and tell us if it is not based upon the same theory as that man which is based the theory as that upon which is based the proposition of the advocates of a "homing-currency"—namely, that the present banks and the moneyed men will not lend out their funds upon bad se-

Virginia-Day at Chicago. In point of that display which always impresses the unthinking masses the celeon of Virginia-Day, the 9th of August, at the Columbian Exposition does not pro-mise a great deal. Even had the Virginia Board of World's-Fair Managers been desirous of resorting to an elaborate programme in order to draw a crowd they did not have at their command the funds necessary to that step. The Virginia Worlds-Fair appropriation was made by a General Assembly charged with settling finally the State-debt question; and while many think that the body might have been more liberal it must be credited with the virtue of recognizing the principle that Commonwealths, like individuals, should be just before being generous. The appropriation was so meagre that if it had not been supplemented by subscriptions from counties and municipalities and money raised by entertainments the board would have been seriously embarrassed in earrying out their plans for the Virginia exhibit, to say nothing of Wednesday's elebration.

For this reason, as well as in deference to the question of appropriateness, the Virginia-Day demonstration will be, comparatively speaking, a modest affair. In respect of significance, however, it will overshadow any celebration that has been or can be made by any other State. The event it will commemorate is one of the most important—one of the most pregnant with results in the history of this country, not to say in the history of the Anglo-

On the 80th of July, old style (the 9th

On the solt of July, old style (the 9th of Aurust, new style), 73 years ago there was held at Jamestown the first lecislature assembly ever elected in this country by universal saffrage. Here was the precision of the representative government, not conly on the American continent, but, strictly speaking, with the Angle-Saron race. By that historic grathering, summoned by picturesque old Sir Groson Yasanour and composed of two burgesses from each plantation, chosen by the people, was laid the corner-stone of the American convenient and early strained early straine this is done with the approval of John G. of the fabric of American freedom and the inspiration of the nation's development to its fountain head and should vest the cele-

bration with interest throughout the Mr. Cleveland and Congress.

Mr. CLEVELAND has returned to Washington brown as a berry, strong and well, and ready for the hard work which he knows is before him. The draft of his message to Congress was prepared at his seaside ome, where he and Mr. CARLISLE conferred together, and on yesterday it was read to the Cabinet.

What his recommendations will be we can only guess. Though the Washington newspaper-men kindly offered to publish an interview with the President on the subject the President declined their offers. We dare say his answer was not unexpected.

Congress meets to-morrow, but the President's message will not be sent in till both houses are "organized and ready for Millions are praying that the President

may find the path of safety and clearly point it out to Congress. Boundless in terests depend upon his message, and happily he possesses in an extraordinary degree the confidence of the people.

A True Bill.

The Keysville Progress says: "The state of affairs seems to warrant the dief that we will soon go back to the old bogusbanking system that years ago came near banking system that years ago came hear wrecking the financial condition of our country. The repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks would place us where we were in the '70's and compel us to buy gold at a premium in the South in order to pay house-rent, taxes, etc. What we want is a money that when stampe by our government will be worth its face value the world over." Do not despair. The Senate, the Hous

of Representatives, and the President must all agree to repeal the law spoken of, or it will not and cannot be repealed.

Speaking of the declaration of the Chi cago platform that Congress has no power to lay a tariff except for raising revenue, the Columbus (Ohio) State-Journal says: "There are indications that President Cley land now sees his mistake on the tariff question as it is now announced in a semi-official way that the work of ripping up the present protective-tariff system will not begin until the finan cial problem has been solved."

Read the President's letter accepting the nomination of the Chicago conven-tion and you will see that he declared for facturers, which, as we understand it, is a distinct repudiation of the doctrine which our Ohio contemporary thinks the President has just discovered to be unsound.

recently appeared in the Disparca the Cincinnati Commercial, or rather Mr. Hal-STEAD In his New York letter, says: "The Democratic administration has made a mistake of the most serious nature with respect to the annexation of Hawaii, and there seems to be no way of extricating it. The blunders have been thoroughly done."

Don't be uneasy. CLEVELAND will come out "all right" in this matter. He is the

Commenting upon a paragraph which

nation's mascot. The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange has sentenced H. G.

Writ to suspension for a year.

Mr. Writ was charged with conduct
prejudicial to the welfare of the exchange in saying things reflecting on the ability of New York banks to pay their depositors. The Charleston News and Courier re-

minds us that Presson Brooks did not use a cowhide in his attack upon Charles Scheme for wronging his venerable uncle, Senstor Burles (Judge Burles). The President has appointed E. Eurapeason, of New York, one of the Parallelond Commissioners in place of

DIMMOCE, who declined the position. Mr. ANDERSON thus becomes a colleague of

The Democratic caucus last night unanimously nominated Speaker Carse for re-election—a deserved compliment. His speech of acceptance shows that he appre-ciates the need of promptness in fluencial legislation and will do all that he can to further that end.

Literary Notes.

Rudyard Kipling's latest book of short tales is said to have passed already through

"Camp-Fires of a Naturalist" is the title of a volume announced by D. Appleten & Co. It tells of out-of-door life in the West and of the habits of the animalshere. Clarence E. Edwards is the author. A volume dealing with the various phases of character and thought in Puritan New England is being prepared by Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard University

Oscar Wilde's dramatic works are being edited by Elkin Mathews and John Lane The hit that Oscar has made in this kind of writing shows that those persons who took him for a fool were themselves badly fooled.

Professor Knight, of St. Andrew's University, is editing a volume for the Scott Library, which will include all of Wordsworth's important prose writings.

A new story by Alphonse Daudet is an nounced. It is called "Soutien de Famille," and will first be published in L'Illustration and will first be published in D'Hustration.
George Meredith, it appears, is entitled to the honor of having "discovered" Thomas Hardy. He was the first to appreciate Hardy's first successful novel, "Under the Greenwood Tree," which was published by Chapman & Hall on his recommendation, after it had met with a number of refusals by other houses.
Harper & Brothers have published "Other Essays from the Easy Chair," a second volume of Mr. George William Curtis's contributions to the Magazine.
A rich volume will be the Putnam's new Van Twiller edition of Irving's "Knickerbocker's History," with 225 drawings by Mr. E. W. Kemble. A special edition of 100 copies will be printed, with proofs of the tuil-page illustrations on Japan paper. the tuil-page illustrations on Japan paper The August Harpers will contain W. D. Howells's latest one-scene play, "Bride Roses." The action takes place in a florist's shop, and there is an element of tragedy in the play.

The August Century has an article of spe-

nonth. He prepared with his own hands their frugal repasts. Fancy the hero of Austerlitz, the great Emperor, making the pol-au-feu with which they were compelled to content themselves! His leisure was devoted to teaching Louis, even hearing him repeat his Catechism when he was being prepared for his first communion.

All the private letters of Napoleon show An the private letters of Aspoison same how entirely his solicitade for la famille filled his heart. In 1785 he wrote to Joseph: "If you go away and you think it may be for any length of time send me your portrait. We have lived so many years together so closely united that our hearts are as one."

In 1786 he writes to Joseph: "You need." In 1796 he writes to Joseph: "You need

feel no uneasiness about the family. They are abundantly provided with everything. I have sent them all they can need." His respect, affection, and consideration His respect, affection, and consideration for his mother were unceasing, and Madame Mere could not always have been a credit to him, as, according to Lucien Bonaparte, she did not speak either French or Itahan correctly! It is probable that we may look for a translation of M. Levy's very interesting book at an early day. We see by the Paris papers that there is a fresh craze for all relies of the Kapoleonic period. Old shakos, plumes, uniform buttons, swerd-beits, and all-other sourcenirs of La Grande Armee bring immense His Services During and Since the Wa

tons, swerd-beits, and all other soucenirs of La Grande Armee bring immense prices. Little shops have spring up all over Paris, where are sold in addition to these relies small statuettes, busts, and portraits of the great Emperor.

The recent publication of many books of memoirs, mostly by Napoleon's officers, may partly account for this. Baron de Marbot's stirring memoirs have had great effect. There is a new "Litt of Marshall Ney" by Velchinger, which is important. Also Henri Houssaye "Eighteen Fifteen."

FARMVILLE'S BANK FAILURE. The Assets Will About Cover 60 Per

Cent. of the Liabilities-Distribution. [Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] FARMVILLE, VA., August 5.—The excite FARMVILLE, Va., August 5.—The excitement resulting from the failure of the Commercial Savings Bank, of this place, on Tuesday last has subsided. This was the first, and thus far the only, failure or suspension of a Virginia banking-house during the panicky period, and this is attributed largely to its small capital, which was only about \$13,600. It is stated that the assets will not cover more than 60 per cent, of the liabilities, which foot up a little more than \$90,000. An expert accountant is working on the An expert accountant is working on the books of the institution, and as soon as possible the trustee, Mr. W. G. Venable, will distribute ratably amongst the credi-tors all the assets of the concern will pay.

Douth's Doings at Basic City. [Correspondence of the Michmond Dispatch.]
Basic Cirr. Va., August 5.—Captain J. B. Perkins, after complaining for several months of heart-disease, died this morn-ing at 5 o'clock. He was for many years proprietor of the Basic City Hotel and was a general favorite with the travelling public, especially the drummers.

Miss Beatrice Heubel, the 17-year-old daughter of ex-Senator David B. Heubel, died of typhoid-faver this morning at 6 o'clock. She was a very beautiful young lady, and her death is greatly lamented by the whole community.

Great Reitef Feit by AlL. Great Relief Feit by All.
[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]
Covinoron, Va., August 5.—Orders have
been received at the mines belonging to
Low Moor to begin shipping ore again,
which has been interpreted to mean that
the furnace will not shut down, as supposed. This news has caused great relief
among the many employees of the company as well as among the merchants. Imitators and Impostors.

The unequalled success of Allcock's Porus Plasters as an external remedy has induced unscrapulous parties to offer imitations, which they endeavor to sell on the reputation of Allcock's. It is an absurdity to speak of them in the same entegory as the genuine rorus plaster. Their protensions are unfounded, their vaunted merit unsupported by facts, their alleged superiority to or equality with Allcock's a falso pretence.

PETERSBURG'S FLOOD

THE CITY RECEIVING-RESERVOIRS WITHSTOOD THE PRESSURE.

Sheet of Water-Collector Bredy Resigns-Political.

PETERSBURG, Va., August 5.—The race-track at the West-End Park was badly damaged yesterday by the overflow of th lake, which it surrounds, caused by the great fall of rain. It is said that about 2,000 cubic yards of earth was washed from the embankments.

The receiving-reservoirs belonging to the city withstood the pressure of the flood pouring into them without damage The walls were so securely built that the great weight of the rapidly-accumulating waters was successfully borne and the waters was successfully borne and the overflow escaped over the top.

A gentleman from Dinwiddia county says that within an hour or so Old Town creek increased from a depth of a few inches to eight or nine feet. The lowlands were covered with a sheet of water and the highlands were considerably washed.

It is understood that Colonel James D. Brady has forwarded to the Treasury De-partment his resignation as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, which was recently asked for. Colonel Brady took charge of the district exactly four years ago to-day. His resignation will take offect on the qualification of his successor.

successor.

Mr. Metzel, of Pennsylvania, the founder
of the Order of Henhasophs, is in the city
looking after the interests of the local or-

ganizations. As far as can be seen the Republicans are manifesting very little interest in the coming gubernatorial campaign. It is pretty evident that as a rarty they will put no State ticket in the field. What their course will be in the matter of legislative nominations will be developed in the future. It is not believed that the best men in the party have any sympathy with the Populists, and for that reason it is thought a good many of the Republicans will drop in the Democratic fold.

PEABODY NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Interesting Session at Front Reyal Abou Closing with Gratifying Results.

and consequently derived from the people, and which is the great underlying support of the fabric of American freedom and the right of self-government. These facts must be apparent to every student of American institutions who has traced the

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

Rev. T. T. Jones, D. D., of Dinwiddie, and Rev. Dr. Drew, of Chase City, have been assisting Rev. Thoo, Epes in a meeting at the Presbyterian church here for the last two weeks. Interest is still unabated, and Dr. Drew will remain and carry on the meeting during the acts was the meeting during t bated, and Dr. Prew will remain and carry on the meeting during the next week.

The annual meeting of Disciples for the Southeastern Co-operation, which has been in session at Perseverance church since Wednesday, adjourned to-day after transacting much important business. Z. Parker Richardson was moderator and J. B. Beil secretary. The next meeting will be held with the church at Cool Spring, in Lunenburg county, August, 1894.

The heavy rains here in the last few days The heavy rains here in the last few days

have damaged corn on the lowlands very much. With that exception the prospects for a fine crop of corn and tobacco were never better.

Miss Lucye S. Boswell, an attractive and pepular young lady of Baltimore, is visit-ing at the residence of Dr. L. C. Tucker.

BEDFORD COUNTY'S CLERK DEAD.

and His Great Popularity.

Correspondence of the Richmond Disputch.1 Correspondence of the Redmond Dispatch,
Bandwan Cirv, August 5.—On Thursday
night at 11:30 Robert S. Quaries, Cierk of
the County Court of Bedford, died at his
home, "Greenwood," from Bright's discase, after an illness of some months.

The decensed was born September 30,
1847, the son of Samuel H. and Elizabeth
Consider and grandens of James Stootee. 1847, the son of Samuel H. and Elizabeth Quarles, and grandson of James Steptoe, who was the first County-Court Clerk here and one of the most prominent men in the early history of the county. During the war young Quarles served bravaly in the navy on the Patrick Henry, located below Richmond. Mr. Quarles was elected Clerk of Bedford County Court in 1870, to which office he has been unanimously re-elected ever since, so great was his popularity among every class of people. He married Louise, daughter of the late Robert C. Mitchell, who survives him with ten children.

with ten children.

The funeral took place from St. John's church to-day. HIS CELL A SANCTUARY. Doe" Taylor Preparing for a Chang

and Wishing for the End.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] his case. It worries him very much to think of it, he said, and he wished the time would soon come.

Suffelk and Emperia to Play.
[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]
Emporta, Va., August 5.—A match game between the Suffeik club and the club at this place will be played Monday afternoon, the 7th instant, the game to be called at 2:30. A good game is anticipated.
Mrs. J. W. Horne, an esteemed lady of this town, is very low.
Mrs. J. H. Kabler, wife of the Methodist minuter, is also quite ill.
Mr. W. E. Ba'ley, one of our most prominent citizens, is ill with malarial-rever.

nealthy. For shattered constitutions one manhood P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, P Root, and Pote-minm) is the king o medicines. P. I. P. is the greatest b curifier in the world. For sale by all d

MEETINGS .- First Monday.

RYANGER LODGE, ENIGETS OF PYTEIAS.

IVANDOR LODGE, SHIGHTS OF PYTEIAS.

HICHMOND LODGE, ODD-FILLOWS.

JEFFRESON LODGE, ODD-FILLOWS.

JEFFRESON LODGE, ODD-FILLOWS.

INCLANGE AN TRIES, RED MEN.

GRAY ESGLE TRIESE, RED MEN.

LER COUNCIL, PRATEENAL CIRCLE.

RAST-END COUNCIL, SOCIDER CHAIN.

LER COUNCIL, AMERICAN MECHANICS.

PATRICK HERRY COUNCIL, AMERICAN MECHANICS.

RECHEMOND COUNCIL, AMERICAN MECHANICS.

RECHEMOND COUNCIL, AMERICAN MECHANICS.

RECHEMOND COUNCIL, AMERICAN MECHANICS.

RECHEMOND COUNCIL, AMERICAN MECHANICS.

WEST-KAD LODGE, GOOD TEMPLARS.

MYBITLE LODGE, TONTI.

PRESSMEN'S UNION.

ELE COUNCIL, OBLER OF CASSA.

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buildings, among the fines modern improvements. A ture. Campus ten save senery; in the Valley of health, Suropean and Full course. Advantages in excelled. One of the most tiful college indues in the address the president. W. A 135-

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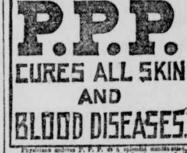
that we have more than we require : that's the case now, and we are determined to reduce stock. Prices have been put on the edge of the knife, and the cut has been to the core. Such cuts are a feast for buyers-the choicest cuts of beef aren't a circumstance to ours. Come and enjoy our spread of bargains in Clothing. That's a long list, but it doesn't half tell the story of surprises awaiting those who visit our store this week. We have everything to suit.

> \$15 SUITS for \$10, IN SILVER.

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This well-known seaside resert, eight will ?

THE OLD BOYS WILL RUN THE I NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXCURSION WASHINGTON, leaving Elba Station, head of Broad street, SUNDAY, August 13th. Train caves 11:30 P. M. sharp. Fare for round trip. \$2.50. Tickets sold at train, and good ac modations for white people. Only one day from business, and don't fail to go with the Old Boys,

and den't wait for anybody. au 6-1t MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO DUTCH GAP on STRAMER POCAHON-TAS by Barton Heights Methodists, THURS-DAY, August 10th. Special music by Captain mu 6-1t* Countingham and others. EXCURSION TO STAUNTON
SATURDAY NIGHT, August 26th. Train
leaves Chesapeake and Ohio depot at 11 P. M.,
returning leaves Staunton August 27th at 7
o'clock P. M. Round trip 21.50.
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GRAND DAY EXCURSION ON STEAMER ARIEL TO LOWER BRANDON. RICHMOND LODGE, No. 1, L O. O. F.,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST OTH. Dancing on boat-music furnished by lardel-la's Band. Refreshments served by C. Evenson at city prises.
Tickets can be obtained of the committee—
Charles E. Loedler, George B. Davis, Lewis
Tucker, John S. Bettel, and L. Lewis.
Steamer leaves what? at 9 A. M.
Tickets, 51, admining gentlemen and lady;
children 26 sents.

MONDAY MORNING, August 21st. Train losves Broad and Hamook streets at 8:30 o'clock; returning, loaves Washington Tuesday ovening, August 224, at 0:30 o'clock sharp. Two days. Bound trip, \$2.50. CLASS, THOMPSON & CO. 17 30,406.8.10,12,13,15,16,17,18,10,820

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